DAILY DISPATCH is dell the carrier weekly. Mailed at 50 per t: 30 for six months; \$1,50 for three t: 50c. for one month.

e. Swons month. I-WEEKLY DISPATCH at \$2 per EFELY DISPATCH at \$1 per an-

nd no paper continued after the of the time paid for. Send p money-order, check, or registered let-hirrency sent by mail will be at the

ADVERTISING RATES.

Card of rates for more space furnished or All letters and telegroms must be

FRIDAY MARCH 6, 1885.

A Thousand Millions Lost A thousand millions of dollars have disappeared as if they had been sunk into the ocean. A thousand millions of dollars have been paid upon the public debt of the United States since the

year 1865, and yet the nation owes more now than it owed then. Owes more now? How? Because it would take more bushels of wheat or bales of cotton to pay what remains of that debt now than it would have taken to pay the whole of it in 1865. How is the debt to be paid? If at

all, it is to be paid by the sale of wheat, and cotton, and tobacco, and other commodities. There is no other method of paying it. It is, therefore, a fact, and a startling fact, that we are confronted with when we see that although we have paid off, as we have been flattering ourselves, one thousand millions of dollars of our debt, we owe more than we did before we began the work of paying. What is the matter? Read the ar-

gument of the Democrats in Congress. The gold production of the world is not equal to the quantity of that metal used in the arts, and yet gold is made the one standard of all values. Everything has to be measured by that standard. Even silver is measured by gold. The quantity of gold is constantly growing less relatively to the population and commerce of the world, and therefore more valuable. Silver has become more valuable than it was when the silver bill was passed-more valuable, not relatively to gold, but relatively to wheat. That bill was passed over the President's veto on the 28th February, 1878. Wheat was then worth \$1.35 per bushel in this market. The bullion in a silver dollar was then worth 85 cents. It, therefore, lacked 50 cents of being equal to a bushel of wheat. Yesterday, wheat was worth in Richmond less than a dollar, and the bullion in a silver dollar was worth say 80 cents. It, therefore, lacked less than 20 cents of being equal to a bushel of wheat. This fact proves that it is but gold that has appreciated. In a word, the Republican party has legislated for twenty years in the interest, not of the people, but of Wall street.

house was becoming smaller and smaller and closing in upon him day by day? He foresaw that it was to be his inevitable fate to be crushed to death by the encircling walls of his cell. So it is with the people of this country in this matter of a gold standard of value. The quantity of gold is constantly diminishing relatively to the currencywants of the world. The business of the world ought to be constantly increasing. But if the increase of business is to be constantly neutralized by the dimining supply of gold, what can result but a final crushing to death of the commerce of the world? Fix the unt of gold in the world at what sum you will, and let it year by year ish as the population of the world increases, and you presuppose a ruinous crisis at an early day. If you shorten the hypothenuse of a right-angled triangle, its square will never equal the sum of the squares of the other two sides until you shorten these also. Gold is the hypothenuse of ancial right-angled triangle. This gold bypothenuse is constantly shorten-The other two sides will necessabe shortened. Contraction of prices! contraction of prices!! contion of prices !!! is the unavoidable Hence, factories stopped, busi-relexed, ruin, and desolation.

Is this the entertainment to which the country was invited by the Republican party? And is the Democratic party to continue the same "spread"?

A Cheerful View. The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, an article on the new Administration, takes a most cheerful and hopeful

view of the situation. It says : "The best citizenship of the country all actions is not only willing to re him (Cleveland) succeed, but is zious that he shall succeed, for it rightly believed that the safety, conor, and welfare of the whole nation are largely bound up in honorable and successful administration of the Execuive Department of the Government. er or not he shall succeed perefere depend almost entirely imself. Will he succeed and ir success bury forever the discess bury forever the disean, careful, honormonth the make every effort to do this there is

This is not only in striking but it

gratifying contrast with the tone of the ew organs that have continued to salk ever since the election, and the contrast is rendered all the more gratifying by reason of the fact that the Telegraph as a right to claim that it speaks for the good citizens of the Republican party. In the presidential paign it represented the element f that party which, while it conidered the nomination of Mr. BLAINE a mistake, conscientiously believed that a Republican Administra tion would be best for the country. When, however, Mr. BLAINE was defeated, and signalized his defeat by an appeal to sectionalism, and his party threw the country into a state of demoralizing excitement by attempting to falsify the election figures, the Telegraph recognized that the death of Blaineism was the best thing that could have happened. It immediately addressed itself to the work of lifting the true men of its party above party feeling, and of uniting them in deter mining not to prejudge the new Adninistration. Its conservatism is well worthy of emulation by the journals of both parties. We believe with the Telegraph that Mr. CLEVELAND will give us what is most needed-" a clean. careful, honorable, and statesman-like administration"; but it should be renembered that the task he has before him s no easy one. Democratic papers would therefore do well to take to heart also the additional advice the Telegraph gives its party elsewhere in the article

intentioned doings."

we quote from-that is, "support him

The Cabinet. We have no disposition to indulge it omments upon Mr. CLEVELAND'S political family. The offices are not what the southern people have desired, but an Administration composed of men who will not direct all their efforts towards a repression of the life, prosperity, and happiness of the South. We rejoice over what we have, and let others complain of what they have not.

In the German Reichstag Wednesday the question of an assistant Minister for Prince BISMARCK came up, and the measure for the appointment of such an official was adopted by a vote of 172 to 153. The measure creates the office of second assistant secretary in the German Foreign Office. A cable telegram says: "The vote is a submission to popular will, which has continued to manifest itself in the German people ever since the Reichstag refused to ac-Radical deputies insulted him for perlay of last December."

How does this harmonize with the theory advanced when the first vote was the States of the United States are just taken on the measure-viz., that the iron as much interested in such appoint-Chancellor was losing his grip on the German people ?

The New York World says the proper

scopes. "Dynameter" is an old word, sition was the best qualified of wheat. This fact proves that it is not silver that has depreciated in value of wheat invent another word with exactly the land never would have been President the same letters-an "i" for an "e" is all the difference-when there is so good a word at hand as dynamitard? Bastard, dastard, sluggard, and nume-Did you ever read the story of the rous other words end in "ard." STORprisoner who discovered that his prison-MONTH says that this termination, "ard," means "one who," &c .. - that is, one who slays with dynamite.

> presents Virginia, and makes himself ridiculous, when he uses the courtesy of the Senate as a means of making himself notorious. What possible good object can he accomplish by delaying the confirmation of Mr. BAYARD for twenty-four hours? The Senate will have to repeal the rule, or dispense with the courtesy, which enables one senator to put on the brakes for the whole Senate if Mr. RIDDLEBERGER shall persist in his petty schemes of spite.

> river-and-harbor bill, as also of Mr. WILLIS'S bill to appropriate five millions of dollars to their improvement, which last was amended by the Senate so as to appropriate ten millions, and then laid upon the table never to be taken up. Richmond loses, at least for a time, one hundred thousand dollars by the failure of Congress to attend to it duties.

Either of the Lees would make a most acceptable Governor, when the time comes for the selection, but we submit that it is too soon yet to open the canvass for next fall .- Norfolk Ledger.

There are too sides to the question We are inclined to concur in opinion with the Ledger that the Convention ought not to be held before August.

The public will agree with us that the Associated Press did "splendid work" on Wednesday in sending out the news from Washington. They employed a large force and a competent force. We can think of nothing that was omitted. For ourselves and for our readers we return thanks.

The Atlantic Journal of Medicine for February has just reached us. HENRY G. HOUSTON, M. D., editor and proprietor, Richmond, Va.

Judging from the newspaper accounts we publish elsewhere, the United States had a lively attack of FITZ Wednesday.

It appears that this Union is composed of a little over three dozen States, few Territories, and H. H. RIDDLE

"There will be no mistaking the sition of the Republican party for the next four years." No; it will be out

It is now in order for the New York Tribune, the Philadelphia Press, the St.

uti Commercial-Gazelle to presi inority report, refusing to con auguration of CLEVELAND.

The Philadelphia Press says : "The ourpose of the solid South is as clear as sounday." Yes; it is to preserve the Government of the daddies.

The Philadelphia Times says : "What ountless crowds of 'ex's ' are about to e turned loose on this country." Yes, CLEVELAND'S entrance made a big ex-hit.

CLEVELAND has been President over thirty-six hours, and the country isn't busted." Really it seems that the grip of the organs upon prophesy is a little loose.

It is said that ROSCOE CONKLING'S mile over the thought that it was not that man BLAINE that was inaugurated was mistaken for a 900,000-candle power electric light.

Of the New York papers the Tribune had the poorest account of the inauguration. This is due to the fact that the "rebel yell" scared the Tribune correspondent out of his wits.

A Republican contemporary remarks : " The blush which mantles the cheek of the Goddess of Liberty is entirely excusable." Yes, since it is the blush of pleasure and joy.

Appointments to Office.

To the Editor of the Dispatch : As you have shown so much libe rality to your Mecklenburg correspond-ents, will you permit an old life-long Democrat to have his say concerning appointments to office? Of course any mittee, if it sees fit, can meet and heartily in well-doing, and even in wellask what it may choose of the President, but men of sense everywhere will recognize that in no sort of way is the President bound to act in compliance with the wishes of such committee. It is also an undisputed fact that if the people see fit to do it, or if any party sees fit to do so, a poll can be opened to decide who ought to be appointed postmaster at any and every cross-road office in the country, and yet that action in no sort of way would be binding on the President of the United States or the Postmaster-General. While it is probable that the President will wish to appoint men that will prove satisfactory to the people living near any office, yet as the office is entirely a "Federal" one, doubtless in filling such offices he will hardly lose sight of the fact that his first duty is to all the people of the United States.

The appointment in no sort of sense belongs to any committee of a local character or to the people living near a post-office.

over to the little ex-Boss the whole Federal patronage of Virginia (and he seems to have kept the bargain he is supposed to have made with the exoss to the very last moment), it would cord BISMARCK the assistant, and the really look like that some Democrats now thought that such appointments of sonally urging the matter on the 15th right should be at the disposal of certain local committees or the majority of a party living in the neighborhood. It should not be forgotten that all of

ments as the State where a post-office

may be, and consequently the power to fill such appointments is vested in the President of the United States, and who is the representative of the people of all the States. It would not by any A dynameter is an instrument for as-certaining the magnifying power of tele-sition was the best qualified for means hold good that a candidate ronunciation and almost exactly | had he not been more popular than any party, and his popularity was owing to the fact that he did not always run with the machine." other words, not in profession, but in practice, he has shown himself a true "civil-service reformer." To see a man running with the Mahone crowd in Virginia and crying out for "civil-service reform" is to my mind like a man throwing black mud it a spring with a view of making such spring clear. I think I voice the feelings of a vast majority of the people who elected Mr Cleveland when I express the hope that he will, on his own lear judgment, aided by members of his Cabinet, make all the appointments which the Constitution requires him to make. Very certain I am if little 'local committees " are to be the governing party as to appointments pro-perly belonging to the President then the people will fail to get what they bargained for when they voted for Mr. Cleveland. The honest truth is the reflecting people who sustained Mr. Cleve-

> appointments as will enable his administration to be crowned with success. I think the true theory is that applicants for office should farnish the President with such endorsements as should have weight with a man well versed in all the arts of politicians, and then leave the matter to him to decide (on the merits of the case) as shown by the real value of the evidence furnished

land are looking to him to make such

The New York Sun on the Silver Question.

The suspension of gold payments has occurred over and over again in France during the past ten years, and yet the premium on gold has never at any time exceeded one half of 1 per cent. The millions of silver legal-tender five-franc pieces of that country are worth less proportionately to the gold five-franc pieces than our silver dollars are in proportion to our gold dollars. Every time there is a demand for gold for ex port the Bank of France stops paying out gold and pays nothing but silver. This is the state of affairs at present. The bank has paid out no gold for two months past, and the only currency in use in France is bank notes and silver coin, with a small quantity of gold coins that are so much worn as to be worth less than their face. Yet gold bullion commands there only three per thousand premium, or three tenths of l per cent., and the exports of it are

It is quite possible, and even proba-ble, that some of our greedy and foolish capitalists will take counsel of fears rather than of common sense and will set to work hoarding gold, but they will set to work hoarding gold, but they will not do it long. They may temporarily make a panic which will force gold to a premium of one-half of 1 per cent. or thereabouts, but this profit will not equal more than a few months' interest, and as soon as the fact appears the whole business will come to an end.

The silly talk about the terrible things that are gaing to harves from the

that are going to happen from the hoarding of gold ought not to be listened to. Those who repeat it do no credit to their intelligence.

The early bird catches the worm, and sometimes a bad cold, which, however, does no injustice to the old proverb, for with the aid of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Names of Reparc, manning, Lamar, Garland, Endicent, Vilas, and Whitner Sent to the Senate-Biographical Shetches. (Special telegram to the Dispatch.) WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Cab-inet sent to the Senate by Mr. Cleveland

as follows: BAYARD, SECRETARY OF STATE MANNING, SECRETARY OF THE REASURY. PERIOR.

GARLAND, ATTORNEY-GENERAL. ENDICOTT, SECRETARY OF WAR. VILAS, POSTMASTER-GENERAL. WHITNEY, SECRETARY OF THE We give below brief biographical

sketches of the members of the new

Cabinet : THOMAS F. BAYARD. Mr. Bayard was born at Wilmington. Del., October 29, 1829. He was chiefly educated at Flushing School,

and his early training was for a mer-cantile life. After having had some experience in business in New York e returned to Delaware and studied law with his father, Hon. James A. Bayard, who was then in the Senate. He was admitted to the bar in 1851, and in 1853 he was appointed United States District Attorney for Delaware, but resigned in 1854 and went to live in Philadelphia, where he remained till 1856, when he returned to Wilmington, where he remained through the civil war, practicing his profession. In the winter of 1868-'69 he was elected to the Senate to succeed his father, and was reelected in 1875 and 1881, In 1876 he was a member of the Electoral Commission. Mr. Bayard is the fourth of his family who have served in the Senate. His grandfather, James Ashton Bayard, was elected to the Senate from Delaware in 1804 and served till 1813, when President Madison appointed him one of the Commissioners to negotiate the Treaty of Ghent. His cle. Richard H. Bayard, was elected to the Senate from Delaware in 1836 and again in 1841. His father, James

DANIEL MANNING. Mr. Manning was born in Albany, N.

Y. August 16, 1831. His parentage was of Irish, English, and Dutch extraction. He was a poor boy, and his early opportunities for schooling were very limited. At eleven years of age went to work as an office boy at the establishment of the Albany Atlas, which was afterwards merged into the Albany Argus, with which paper he has ever since, in one capacity or another, been connected. In 1873 he assumed sole charge of the Argus, and was elected president of the company, which position he yet holds, though he has done little or no writing for some time. He was a member of the Democratic State Convention of 1874 that nominated Samuel J. Tilden for Governor, and was a delecate to the St. Louis Convention of 876 that nominated Mr. Tilden for President. He has been a member of the Democratic State Committee since 1876; was its secretary in 1879 and 1880, and was elected chairman in 1881, which place he now fills. He was interested in the nomination of Mr. Cleveland for President at Chicago last July, and it is generally conceded that he showed great skill in the Convention as the head of the New York delegation. Mr. Manning has been ctive and successful outside of journalism and politics. He has long bear a director of the Albany and Susque hanna Railway Company, and is presi dent of the National Commercial Bank, of Albany, of which he was first director and then vice-president.

LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAR. Mr. Lamar was born at Oxford, Putand received his early schooling in his native town. He graduated at Emory College, Georgia, in 1845. He studied law at Macon, Ga., and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He moved to Oxford, Miss., in 1849, and was elected Adjunct Professor of Mathematics in the Missis-sippi State University, Dr. A. T. Bledsoe, editor of the Southern Review. being the senior professor. He resigned in 1850 and went to Covington, Ga., where he devoted himself to the practice of law. In 1853 he was elected to the Georgia Legislature, and in the following year returned to Mississippi, where he settled on a plantation in Lafayette coun ty. He was elected to the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congress and resigned in 1860. He entered the Confederate army in 1861 as lieutenant-colonel of the Nineteenth Mississippi volunteers. and was soon promoted to the colo-nelcy. In 1863 he was sent to Russia by the Confederate Government on an important diplomatic mission. He returned to Mississippi at the close of the war, and in 1866 was elected Professor of Political Economy and Social Science in the University of that State. A year later he was transferred to the Professorship of Law. He was elected to the Forty-third Congress and reelected to the Forty-fourth. In the winter of 1876-'7 he was elected to the Senate.

where he has since served. AUGUSTUS H. GARLAND. Mr. Garland was born in Tiptor county, Tenn., June 11, 1832. The following year his parents moved to Arkansas, where he has made his home ever since, and which State he has repre sented in the Senate since 1876. He was educated in St. Mary's College and St. Joseph's College, in Kentucky. He studied law and was admitted to practice at Washington, Ark., the place where his parents had originally tled, in 1853. He removed to Little Rock, where his home now is, in 1856. He was a delegate to the State Convention that passed the ordinance of secession in 1861, and was also a member of the Provisional Confederate Congress that subsequently met the same year at Montgomery, Ala. He served in both the House and Senate of the Confederate Congress, being in the Senate when the war closed. elected from Arkansas to the United States Senate March 4, 1867, but was not admitted to his seat. He made the test-oath case as to lawyers in the Supreme Court of the United States and rained it. He practiced law at Little Rock with success till 1874, when he was elected Governor of Arkansas without opposition, and at the expiration of his term was elected to the United States Senate, again having no opposition, and succeeded Powell Clayton. He has taken high rank as a lawyer from the day he entered the Senate, and has for some time been a member of the Judiciary Committee. He is of medium height and speaks with clearness, deliberation,

and force. William Crowninshield Endicott, Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of War, was born in Salem in 1827, and is the son of Wil-liam Putnam Endicott and Mary, daugh-ter of Hon. Jacob Crowninshield, who was a representative to Congress. He attended the Salem schools, and was graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1847. He married his cousin, a daughter of George Peabody, and has two children, a son and a daughter.

Judge Endicott studied at Harran Law School and read law in the office of the late Nathaniel J. Lord. He was dmitted to the bar about 1850, and a ued with him until his appointment by Governor Washburn to a seat on the Supreme Bench in 1873. This position he held until 1882, when he resigned on account of his health. In 1882 he made an extended tour of the Continent He was a member of the Salem Commo Council in 1852, 1853, and 1857, whe he was elected president of that Board. He was City Solicitor from 1858 to 1863. He is a member of the Historical Society and of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College. The coming Secretary of War is a direct descendant from Governor John Endicott. Politically Mr. Endicott is of Whig antecedents his affiliation with the Democratic party dating from the Bell-Everett campaign of 1860, but he has never been an active politician. Last fall he was the candi date of his party for Governor in the State, but did not himself appear in the canvass, and received a comparatively small vote. As a lawyer and a judge Mr. Endicott holds high rank, and personally he is a gentleman of the highest character. WILLIAM F. VILAS.

Mr. Vilas was born at Chelsea, Oringe county, Vt., July 9, 1840. When was eleven years old he went to Wisconsin, where a few months after he was entered a pupil of the preparatory department of the University of that State. In 1853 he matriculated in the freshman class of that institution, and was graduated there in 1858. After taking his academical degree he studied law in Albany, N. Y., and was graduated from the law school of that city in 1860. After his admission to the Supreme Court of New York he removed to Wisconsin, where on his birthday, July 9, 1860, he made his first argument before the Supreme Court of that State. In the same year (1860) he became a partner with Charles T. Wakeley, a lawyer of good standing. Upon the outbreak of as captain in the Twenty-third Wisconsin volunteers, and rose to be major and lieutenant-colonel. He resigned his commission and resumed the practice of A., served in the Senate from 1851 to the law January 1, 1864. In 1872 General G. E. Bryant joined him in partnership, and in 1877 his brother, E. P. Vilas, also became a partner in the firm. The Supreme Court of Wisconsin appointed Colonel Vilas one of the revisers of the statutes of the State in 1875, and the revision of 1878, adopted by the State, was partly made by him. In 1879 Mr. Vilas refused the use of his name as a candidate for the governorship of Wisconsin. He has persistently declined office, but went to Chicago as a delegate to the Convention of 1884, which honored him with its

permanent chairmanship. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY. Mr. William Collins Whitney, of New York, was born in Conway, Mass., in 1839. General James S. Whitney, his father, was a prominent Massachusetts Democrat. Mr. Whitney was graduated Williston Seminary, at Easthampton, Mass., and then, in 1863, from Yale College, where he was chosen to deliver the class oration.

Mr. Whitney was next graduated from the Harvard Law School, and, coming to New York, entered the office of Judge Abraham R. Lawrence, then engaged in private practice. quired a large practice soon after his admission to the bar. For several years he was counsel for some of our life-insurance companies and other corporations. He is a son-in-law of United States Senator Payne, of Ohio, His political activity began during the campaign against the Tweed ring in 1870 and 1871, when the attention of Mr. Tilden was attracted to his abilities.

In 1872 Mr. Whitney was the can didate for District Attorney on the Apollo-Hall ticket, but owing to the Democratic vote being divided the late office. Mr. Whitney was one of the principal organizers of the Democracy. The first city office held by Mr. Whitney was that of school trustee for the Twenty-first ward. On August 9, 1875, Mayor Wickham appointed him counsel to the corporation in the place of E. Delafield Smith, Mr. Whitney was twice re removed. appointed to this position, which he re igned in November, 1882, while his term had nearly two years to run.

He Put It in Writing.

A gentleman writes that one of th daughters of Mr. William Ovens, 28 Langdale Road, Peckham, London England, has been ill for years with rheumatism and has tried numerous remedies without effect. She finally used St. Jacobs Oil and was entirely

DEATHS. CRUTCHFIELD.—Died, on the 5th in-dant at 5 o clock A. M., athis residence. No. 588 north Third street, EUSEBIOUS H. RUTCHFIELD; aged sixty-two years. Funeral will take place from his late re-dence at 4 o'clock THIS EVENING riends and acquaintances are invited t

GALLOWAY.—Died, at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Jane Galloway, on Ninth street. Manchester, yesterday afternoon, at 1225 o'clock, of congestion of the brain, EDDIE GALLOWAY, in the sixteenth year of his age.

The funeral will take place THIS (Friday)
AFTERNOON at 3% o'clock from the Cen-tral Methodist church,

SEINE-THREAD.—We
of seine-Thread consisting of all numbers
and qualities; Seine-Twines, all sizes; Lines,
Yawking, Seine-Corks, Corkwood, Fishermen's Oil-Glothing, single and double. We
have a large quantity of Haul-Seine Neiting on hand, and will give specially low
prices to buyers in large quantities. Haulseine Netting made to order and perfect
goods guaranteed.
L. LICHTENSTEIN'S SONS,
corner Seventeenth and Franklin streets,
Richmond, Va. Sole Importers of the ceiebrated Lion-Brand Seine-Thread, war
ranted to give satisfaction. ja 15

GROCERIES, &c. BUTTER OF ALL GRADES, IN

CLUDING THE FINEST WHICH COMES TO THIS MARKET, at mh 3 McCARTHY & HAYNES'S. 200 BARRELS CHOICE FLOUR; SUGARS, various grades; TEAS, Green and Black; COFFEE, Green and Toasted; BACON, LARD, and BUCKWHEAT. For sale by Ja 1 Franklin street near Old Market,

ELECTRIC-LIGHT SOAP IS THE No rubbing required. Will not injure the labric. Orders and inquiries will have ground attention.

ELECTRIC-SOAP MANUFACT GCO., Indianapolis, Ind. JOHN H. GRESHAM, Richmend, Va.

MINERAL WATER. WOLF-TRAP WATER.

Owing to repairs and improvements now being made at the Spring. WE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO SUPPLY OUR CUSTOMERS WITH THIS WATER for a few days. We ask their indulgence for a short while. Yery respectfully. PURCELL, LADD & CO., Agents for Mineral Waters of Virginia. mh 4-31

W. PICKRELL.

STATESORNYS. OF NEW YORK. LIOME INSURANCE COMPANY COMPANY, ORGANIZED UNDER THE MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLI OF VIRGINIA, PUBLIANT TO AN AC LATING THE REPORTS OF INSUB-RUARY 22, 1878. Name of the company in full-Hour In Home or principal office of said compa Character of the company—whether fire.
pany—Fire ONLY.
President—CHARLES J. MARYIN.
Vice-President—DANIEL A. HEALS.
Secretary—John H. WASIANURN.
Organized and incorporated A-Phill. 1655.
Commenced business—APRE. 13, 1858.
Name of the General Agent in Virginia-Residence of the General Agent in Virginia-OSEPH E. JOHNSTON, CMPI ETS. The assets of said company, and a detailed the same are invested:
Value of real estate owned by the compa brances thereon.
Leans on bond and mortgage (any recorded simple) upon which not more than one Interest due on all said bond and mortgage thereon, \$23,022,85; total.
Value of lands mortgaged, exclusive of buildings mortgaged (insured for lateral). statement of how and in wha ny, less the amount of encurs-

Total value of said mortgaged premises. tex of the United States and of Stocks and Bands of Incorpa-Stocks and Bands owned thes-Account of Stocks, Bonds, and Treasury No this State and of other States, and also of roted Cities in this State, and of all other intelly by the Company. United States 6 per cent, currency bonds.
United States 4 per cent, bonds of 1907...
United States 45 per cent, bonds.
District of Columbia 3-65
Mississippi 4 per cent, bonds
Central lova Railroad Company 1000 bonds
Ohio and West Virginia Railway Company
Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway
pany bonds.
Delayare and Hudson Canal Company 7 per
bonds of 1894 \$1.965,000 190,000 10,000 100,000 \$2,599,310 50,000 bonds of 1894.

New York, Chicago and St. Louis Ratiway pany bonds.

Cleveiand Commbus, Cincinnati and India first mortgage 7 per cent, bonds.

Toledo, Ann Arbor and Grand Trunk first gage 7 per cent, bonds.

Rochester and Pittsburgh Railroad consoit bonds. 100 000 114.000 100,000 92.500 anpolis 199,009 119,000 mort-100,000 98,000 w York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad 209,000 ing-fund bonds. Louisville. New Albany and Chicago 'Ba Company bonds. Litesgo, St. Paul, Minnespolis and Omaha Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburgh Raliroad I way pany bonds.

Albemarie and Chesapeake bonds.

Leffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis cenersonvide, Madison and Indianapolis-East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia New York City bonds 1,400 shares New York Central and Hudson Railroad Company stock. 1,000 shares Fort Wayne and Jackson Ra 140,000 120,400 Wayne and Jackson Ra ilroad Company preferred stock.

Company preferred stock.

00 shares Missouri Pacific Raitroad Com

(00 shares Hanover National Bank of New

200 shares American Excilange National

of New York.

0 shares Fourth National Bank of New Yo

(25 shares St. Nicholas National Bank

Vork 23,700 9,209 sirares Metropolitan National Bank York

of shares Mercantile National Bank of New
of shares Merchants Exchange National
of New York, \$50 each.

60 shares Chatham National Bank of New 15,000 13,500 York. 4.000 6.000 shares National Bank of Commerce. of New 10,000 14.150 ork.

shares National Butchers and Drovers
lank, of New York, \$25 each.

shares Bank of America, of New York
shares Manhattan Company, of New

Imment of Stocks, Ronds, and all other Seen potherated to the Company as Collateral swed by the Company, with the Par and the amount formed on each. 27 shares, \$100 each, Union Trust Compony. 00 shares, \$25 each, Chatham National Bank . ,000 Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Raitroad \$1,000 bonds Raitrond \$1,000 bonds.
1,000 Houston and Texas Central Raitrond
Company \$1,000 bonds (W. D.).
57,500 Fonda, Johnstown and Gloverville
Railrond bonds.
90 shares, \$25 cach, Broadway Bank.
90 shares, \$10 cach, Broadway City Railrond Company.
10 shares, \$50 cach, Manhattan Gas-Light
Company. Company 5 shares, \$100 each, Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Com-

Total par value and market value, ca

pany shares, \$100 each, Western Union Tele-Pank 45,000 Cleveland, Youngstown and Pitts-burgh Railroad Company \$1,000 bonds. 5,000 United States Covernment & percent. C. bonds ,000 Pittsburgh, Bradford and Buffalo \$1,000 bonds to Lackawanna and Pittsburgh Rail-\$1,000 bonds. Derker Creek Coal and Iron Company \$1,000 bonds. shares, \$100 each, Continental National Bauk.
20 shares, \$100 each, National German-American Bank of St. Paul.
100 shares, \$100 each, Chicago, Milwankes and St. Paul preferred.
\$3,000 County Scotland, Mo., 8 per cent. onds. 000 New York Chicago and St. Louis Penk. shares, \$50 each, Morris and Essex Ratt-

s shares, 550 each, Morris and Essex Ratt-road Company. 10 shares, 5100 each, St. Nicholas Bank. 5,000 Peoria, Decatur and Evansville 81,000 bonds. 16,000 Knoxville Water-Works bonds...... Total per and market value, and amount loaned thereon.

Cash belonging to the company deposited tional Bank.

Cash belonging to the company deposited tional Bank.

interest due and accrued on stocks not in interest due and accrued on collateral loans tross premiums in course of collection not little receivable, not motured, taken for fire. What amount of instalment notes is owned liave any of these notes been hypothecat for money loaned within the past year:

The liabilities of said company: sciaims for adjusted and unpaid losses, jtoss claims for adjusted and unpaid losses, come due. fross losses in process of adjustment or in ding all reported and supposed losses. Losses resisted, including interest, costs, penses thereon.

otal gross amount of claims for losses...

Net amount of unpaid losses.

Gross premiums received and receivable pired fire risks running one feat ley, including interest premiums on per mo perpetual fire risks, \$2,239,557; unea 50 per cent.

Gross premiums received and receivable pired fire risks running more than one year ley, \$3,102,031; unearued premiums, pro Total uncarned premiums as computed All other demands against the company, and to become due, admitted and con ty, or other taxes and assessments, \$7.

stal amount of all liabilities, except capital olal amount of all timontate, except captar-bint-stock capital actually paid up in cash arplus beyond capital and all other lia mount of such surplus, which constitutes a presented by scrip, which, by the terms deemed so as to diminish said reserve,

Aggregate amount of all liabilities, in and net surplus. mount of uncarned premiums represented whole amount of such notes, \$548,453-29. INCOME DUR

Grees premiums and bills in course of col-last previous year, as shown by that year's Deduct amount of same not collected....... premiums on risks written and reasshown in Risk and Premium Ex

Entire premiums collected during the year beduct reinsurance, rebate, abatement, ums.
Net cash actually received for premiums Received for interest on bonds and mort Received for interest and dividends on sto loans, and from all other sources.

Aggregate amount of income actually re EXPENDITURES

Gross amount actually paid for losses (inclu losses occurring in previous years). Deduct all amounts actually received for on losses of the last or previous years), amounts actually received for re-insura-panies, \$3,750.14; total deductions.

Not amount paid during the year for Cash dividends actually paid stockholders; dends declared during the year, \$300,000 Paid and allowed for commission and brok Paid for salaries, fees, and all other charges special agents, and all other crapioyees. Paid for State and local taxes in this and for national taxes \$\frac{8}{2}\$ All other payments and expenditures—viz. ry, travelling expenses, &c.; total.

Aggregate amount of actual expense

Sworn to by CHARLES J. MARTIN. Pre-tary of the Home Insurance Company, befo New York, January 22, 1983. mlt 0-01

1,005,400 00

and being first liens on the fce year's interest is due... loans, \$-----; luterest accrued

indings and per-\$1,392,950 00

10.000

\$22,700 \$77,180 00 \$20,000

5,000 7,500 00 5,000

1.000 1.380.00 1,000

57.000 63.250.00 45.000

21,000 31,500.00 24,000

45,000 28,125 00 25,000

5.000 6.143 75 5.000

3,000 2,340 00 1,500

825 00

2,000 2,200 00 1,500

920.00

456 00 3,750 00

4,900 00 6,000 00

in American Na. 8167,933 75 in Continental Na. 83,862 65

luded in "market value".....

ompany, stated at their ac-

due and to be-

upon all unex-from date of pol-petual fire risks rned premiums. 1,119,779 00

omilies...

cluding paid-up capital stock

by instalment notes, being the

For Fire Risks.

\$179,069 07

3.811.427 76

3,989,862 24

361,386 50

ceived during the year in cash.33.642.308 85

On Fire Risks

2,050,762 88 2,030,762 88 amount of stockholders divi-

358,826 55

65.687 45

271.933 4

cks and bonds, collateral

ding \$255,789.21 \$2,058,503 94

other States, \$65,687.42, and

advertising, postage, statione

DURING THE YEAR.

salvage (whether \$3,000.92; and all

stock and act surplus

ING THE YEAR.

lection at this

283,429 75

ITIES.

suspense, inclu-

and other ex-

23,850 411,434 75 254,950 254,050

1.000 1.060 00

5,000 11,000 00]

8,000 17,200 00

6,500 16,575 00 1

12,500 31,250 00

2.000 1.080 00

80.600 72.000 001

15.000 7.500 00

10.000 10.250 001

2.500 3.750 00

750

15,000

gages) hy-retually is-same, and

1.081,850 00

\$2:493.500 00

\$789.000 as col

Name of the company in full-Alexan.

DMA INSURANCE COMPANY.

Home or principal office of said company-ALEXANDHA VA.

Character of the company (whether fire,
fire and marine, or marine insurance company)—FIRE AND MARINE.

President—BENON WHEAT.
Secretary and Tressurer—Grontof Will.

Organized and incorporated—November.

10, 1870. menced business-Apaul 19, 1871

THRUBANA E STATEMENTS

PUBLISHED BY ACTHORITY OF THE AUDITOR

A LEXANDRIA INSURANCE COM

Annual Statement, for the feed year ending the 31st day of Jermany, 1894, or the actual condition of the ALEXAN DRIA INSURANCE COMPANY, Official ander the laws of the State of Virginia, made to the Anditor of Public Accounts for the Commonwealth of Virginia, parsuant to an act of the General Assembly regulating the reports of insurance companies, approved February 22, 1878.

The amount of subscribed stock of such corporation.
The amount of said capital stock paid up in cash.
The amount of said capital stock paid up in cash.
The amount of said capital stock paid up by stock note (\$2.3 secured by cash deposits)

II. ASSETS The assets of said company, and a detailed statement of how and in what the same are in-

Account of Stocks, Bonds, and Treasury Notes of the United States, and also of Stocks and Bonds of Incorporated Ottes in this State, and of all other Stocks and Bonds owned absolutely by

5,000 5,100 5,600 3,000 Alexandra City 1.000 1.000 1.000 950 1,500 1,500 Washington and O. Extirond bonds, 2,000 129 Cash in Company's principal of-

Total par and toar-ket vaine carried out at market 45,520 38,490 38,190 ** fice
Cash belonging to the Company
deposited in the Citizens National Bank
Gross premiums in course of collection, not more than three
months due.
Office furniture and supplies
2200; Virginia 10-40 coupons
5279-5141.75 2 113 06 The gross amount of all the as sets of the Company Amount of premittins unpaid or policies which have been is sued more than three months \$35.90. Aggregate amount of all the as-sets of the Company, stated at their netuni value.

III. LIABILITIES Not amount of unpaid losses. Net amount of unpaid losses, nothing.
Guess premiums received and receivable upon all unexpired fire-risks running one year or less from date of policy 31, 726,27; unearned premiums per ceived and recovers and remains received and recovable upon all unexand receivable upon all unexpired ma-rine risks...... 100.00

Cash dividends to stockholders Cash dividends to stockholders remainining unpaid.
Due and necrued for salaries rent salvertising, and for agency and other miscellaneous expenses.
Commissions, brokerage, and other charges due and to become due to agents and brokers on premiums paid and in course of collection, 50.75.

Fotal amount of all Habilities, except capital stock and net up in cash. Surplus beyond capital and all other itabilities Aggregate amount of all liabil.

IV. INCOME. For Ma-For Fire Inland.

compared to the minute of the minute of the pro-minute of the minute of Net cash actually received for prentums.....5,272 04 546 33 Received for interest on bonds

and norigages
teerived for interest on some
teerived for interest and divi-dends on stocks and honds, col-lateral loans, and all other V. EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures of said com-pany giving a detailed state ment of the same:

Gress amount actualty paid for looses, in-studing \$39,-950, 13 tosses

\$5,053.30 4,045.99 46.699-20

Paid for saiartes, fees, and all 1.141.726 91 other charges of officers ciertis, agents, and all other employees, Paid for State, national, and lo-cal taxes in this and other 500 00 States
States
All other payments and expend-318 79 7.395,090 55 itures viz., Interest on deposits, \$12.92; printing, postag

> Sworn to by BENONI WHEAT President, and GRORGE WINE, Secretary before —, Notary Public for Alexandria city, nh 4-or. C. F. CLARKE, Pres. E. F. RANDOLPH, Tr., [Established 1849.]

THE BRADSTREET MERCANTILE THE BRADSTREET COMPANY.

PROPRIETORS. EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 279, 281, ANT 289

BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Offices in all the principal cities of the
nited States and Canada; in Londou, Engand; also a Consinental and Australian cor-VOLUMES ISSUED QUARTERLY.

Sheets of Changes semi-weekly. Constant revisions and prompt notification to subscribers. Names of reliable lawyers whamake collections as specialty. Its ramifications are greater and its business larger than any other similar organization in the world conducted in one interest and truther one management. and under one management.
You are respectfully invited to investigate,
and if in need of any agency to test its ability to serve you.
RICHMOND OFFICE

No. 1919 MAIN STREET. J. H. WHITTY. Superiaten CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, CARTS, 4c.

GEORGE A. AINSLIE & COLLEGE A AUSIAE AND AUGUST AND AUGUST AND AUGUST AND AUGUST AUGUST AND AUGUST A